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THE New York World has published as an Albany special a column and half to prove the availability of Governor-elect Flower for President. Thus Mr. Flower "is in it" earlier than many expected.

"In the great industries the outlook has improved" is the remark of the veteran commercial agency of Dun & Co. It is an ample offset to one of the indianapolis papers whose political bias led it to make a remark just the opposite.

ONCE in a while the tax-payer can learn that the representatives of electric-lighting companies are holding conferences, but he is not told why the present reform city government is paying more than 50 per cent. more for electric lights than did the Republican government which preceded it.

THE New York Times is distressed be cause the manufacturers of curry-combs have combined to put up the wholesale price. The Times ought to know that the quadruped which the Democratic wranglers in Washington represent is not of the variety upon which currycombs are worn out.

THE Cleveland (O.) tin-plate com pany advertises for orders for brigh tin-plates, those from which tinware i made, on which it will give quotations which will be sure to suit customers Still, the free-trade organ will continue the assertion that tin-plates are no made in this country.

During this week several messages purporting to be the one President Harrison will deliver will appear in the enterprising papers of the large cities of this country. That of the President will appear in the Journal on Tuesday of next week, if the House is able to organize in season to receive it.

If those gentlemen who quietly met to oppose President Harrison's renomination would set themselves to write out an address to the voters of Indiana, giving the reasons why Republicans should not support him again, what would they say? What have they to say against an administration which every Republican of national reputation approves?

THE New York Advertiser says that Mr. Cleveland is marshaling his forces to capture the Democratic national convention, and that his boom is rolling on "very well" in New York. If Mr. Lamont is chosen a member of the Democratic national committee, next week, by the New York Democratic State committee, which has been held to belong to Governor Hill, the Advertiser's prediction is well founded. Republicans rejoice in Mr. Cleveland's improved

WHAT has happened of late that the friends of Judge Gresham should have become so ardent personal supporters of Mr. Blaine? Do they imagine that Mr. Blaine is Judge Gresham's choice for the Republican candidacy, or have they come to the conclusion that Mr. Blaine's friends prefer Judge Gresham to General Harrison? If so, when was this wonderful face-about made? Isn't it possible that a few usually rather clever gentlemen are running the risk of making themselves the object of facetious remark?

TEN days ago Jerry Simpson was in this city predicting that forty members of the next House would go into the People's and Alliance caucus to nominate a candidate for Speaker of the-House, and that the action of the forty would materially affect the speakership. The political odds-and-ends which assembled here week before last devoted a session to consideration of a resolution instructing members of the next House elected by Alliance constituencies to vote for an Alliance candidate for Speaker. Mr. Simpson has arrived in Washington, and seems to have been looking up the members-elect of his new party. Instead of forty, he finds nine, and the probability is that when they vote for Speaker not more than eight will vote for the Simpson candidate. And yet there is not an intelligent man in the country who gives any attention to political matters who has not known for months just the number of members who could be kept out of the Democratic House caucus by the Alliance leaders. If Mr. Simpson, President Polk and others did not know it, it was because they are incapable of grasping political facts of the plainest sort. This claim of Simpson of forty Alliance votes in the House, followed in ten days by the confession that the forty have dwindled to nine, ought to convince any man with less than average comprehension that all predictions and claims relative to the so-called People's

are entitled to no more credence than the statements of inmates of an insane asylum upon any topic requiring a balanced mind.

THE PARTY OF FORTY-SEVEN.

It is claimed by the managers of the secret meeting of Republicans held in this city on Saturday that "there were forty-seven representative Republicans from every congressional district in the State, and every man expressed himself as being in favor of the nomination of Blaine." The young men who got up the meeting must have a very limited acquaintance throughout the State if they could not drum up more than fortyseven Blaine men. It is a poor compliment to the magnetic man from Maine to imply that those figures represent anything like the number of his friends in Indiana, and if only forty-seven of them saw fit to attend a meeting ostensibly held in his interest, it must be because they distrusted the object of ne meeting or had not confidence in ts management. Mr. Blaine has thousands of ardent

and enthusiastic friends in Indiana who doubtless deprecate the unwise attempt on the part of a few restless Republicans to organize periodical booms for him in hotel bedrooms, and to fix up his political fortunes behind closed doors. Mr. Biaine is a Republican, and, so far as remembered, he has never couraged any movement in his interest that was based on factional feeling, or that tended to develop such a feeling in the Republican party. Moreover, it is not believed that he ever lent his influence or the use of his name to attacking any Republican administration, much less one with which he is himself connected. His self-styled friends who met here on Saturday permitted it to be understood and announced that they were "for anybody to knows of Mr. Blaine's Republicanism and of his relations to President Harrison, it believes he would repudiate with scorn a movement ostensibly in his interest that adopted such a motto as

diana were not represented among the forty-seven who met behind closed doors on Saturday. When his true friends assemble, no hotel bedroom will hold them. But they are not assembling now to organize movements or form clubs in his exclusive interest, nor are they lending themselves, any more than Mr. Blaine himself is, to attacks on the present administration. They see, as all good Republicans do, that the present is no time to be organizing factional movements in the Republican party, but, on the contrary, that it is pre-eminently a time for Republicans to pull together and work together, and that one of their first duties is to uphold and defend the splendid administration of President Harrison. Making war on a Republican administration is a mighty poor way to advance the interests of the Republican party.

The true friends of Mr. Blaine in In-

The Journal does not believe that the forty-seven individuals who met here on Saturday represent the mass of Mr. Blaine's friends in this State, much less the mass of Republicans. It does not believe that in their present attitude they represent anybody but themselves. It knows to a certainty that the great mass of the 275,000 Republican voters of Indiana are proud of President Harrison's administration and a large majority of them are in favor of his renomination. When they conclude to make themselves heard on the subject they will not meet in a bedroom, and they will not attempt to advertise their support of President Harrison by decrying Mr. Blaine.

MILLS AND CRISP.

The contest over the speakership by Democratic newspapers and spokesmen generally affords Republicans instructive as well as interesting reading. A number of Democratic papers are trying to make it appear that while Mr. Mills is a free-trader, Mr. Crisp is a revenue reformer, and not a free-trader. The Atlanta Constitution, which is supporting Mr. Crisp and is hostile to Mr. Mills, recently contained the following:

Mr. Mills is a free-trader. He made this announcement while he was speaking in the West last year, and he repeated it in a speech made in Cincinnati a few weeks ago n behalf of the Democratic party. Mr. Milis's idea of tariff reform is free trade. This is the difference between him and other candidates and between him and other Democrats. Is this the test and measure of Democracy? Is this the doctrine which, according to the humble By-num and the candid goldbug organ, makes Mr. Mills's Democracy resplendent? Mr. Mills has the courage of his convictions; he is a free-trader, and he makes no bones of proclaiming the fact. This is the issue that has been forced to the front by his friends; this is the issue that will be made by his election to the Speaker's place. Can the Democratic party afford to go before the connery on the issue thus made!

The New York World telegraphed Messrs. Mills and Crisp for an explicit statement of their views on the tariff question and the extent to which they are free-traders. The replies are printed side by side, that of Mr. Crisp being the longer of the two. Mr. Crisp quotes from a brief speech made in the last Congress, showing that he is for a general reduction of duties on all manufactured goods. He wants free salt, which will be of no account, but says not a word for free sugar. Further than that he says:

My record on the tariff question is as clear as that of any Representative in Congress. I have always acted and sympathized with efforts to obtain genuine reform and positive reduction. The first vote I cast in Congress was for Mr. Carlisle in preference to Mr. Randall for Speaker of the House. Later I voted for the Morrison bill and for the Mills bill.

That is, Mr. Crisp's record is in harmony with that element of the Democratic party which relegated S. J. Randall to the rear and has made war on protection and declared for a tariff for revenue only, which would be no tariff whatever, but free trade if revenue were not needed. Now, here is what Mr.

I would try, if I had the power, to make the tariff low for the United States. I would exempt from taxation all raw material. Why? Because we could then produce cheaper than any other people and sell in markets now closed to us by reason of the higher cost which the tax on material makes. Having rendered free from taxation all raw material, the rates on the finished goods should be reduced to that figure that will bring the required revenue

ply of Mr. Mills. As stated by themselves, what is the essential difference between Messrs. Crisp and Mills on the tariff question? None whatever. Consequently, if Mr. Mills is a free-trader, as the Atlanta Constitution affirms, then Mr. Crisp is. Mr. Mills has talked more. but his votes have been the same as those of Mr. Crisp. Both favor a policy which is at war with that which has made the United States the first manufacturing nation in the world.

It is worth while to remember that the Atlanta Constitution declares Mr. Mills a free-trader, a fact which some of his friends, including Mr. Mills himself, seem inclined to ignore at the present

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

The proposed movement to secure the Democratic national convention in this city should be carefully considered, and if found expedient and advisable, should be heartily supported. All large assemblages, if well treated and rightly handled, are a good advertisement for the city, and none more than a national political convention, whose acts and platform are talked about and quoted for

Indianapolis has become known as a city of conventions, and enjoys the reputation of taking good care of those that come here. These have been very numerous and of great variety, but as yet they have not embraced a national convention of either of the great political parties. Such a convention would draw a larger crowd than we have ever entertained for several days at a time, and the first question would be as to our ability to handle it. Our hotel accommodations are excellent no city in the country being able to boast of better hostelries, and they are no doubt equal to the demands of a national convention. If this point is decided in the affirmative, the next would be as to a hall for th convention itself. The delegates to national convention number somewhat less than one thousand, and Tomlinson Hall would accommodate the delegates and five thousand besides. The financial aspect of the case should be considered at the outset with a view to ascertaining how large a guaranty fund could be secured. There is no doubt that an adequate fund would be promptly sub

With the question of hotel accommodations and a suitable hall satisfactorily settled, there is no reason why this city should not be able to make a strong claim for the convention. It is centrally located, accessible by rail from all directions and equally convenient to delegates from the north, south, east and west. Our railroad, telegraph and press facilities are ample. It is believed that Chicago and Cincinnati will not be in the race, and that St. Louis will not be very favorably considered. If Indianapolis can give assurances of handling the convention properly she ought to be able to

A SNEER AT INDIANA.

The Chicago News, referring to th suggestion that a rectification of State lines might bring that city into Indiana,

It may be, as claimed, that Chicago is in Indiana, but you can safely bet your bottom dollar that there is no Indiana in Chicago. The entire absence of Indianaism has been one of the secrets of Chicago's

marvelous success. This is a fine specimen of Chicago cockneyism and superciliousness. there is a city in the United States that owes its growth and prosperity to outside assistance and to large and continual drafts on the resources, men and money of the surrounding country and neighboring States, it is Chicago. Its whole existence and career have been a continual levying of tribute on the rest of the country. Her wonderful natural advantages have enabled her to do this. and it is hardly necessary to say that she has improved them to the utmost.

Chicago has become the greatest inland city of the country and the emporium of the Northwest because the people of these sections have combined to make her so. She owes her growth, prosperity and wealth to many States, and as much to Indiana as to Illinois. An imaginary State line puts the city a little beyond our boundaries, but that has not prevented it from drawing heavily on this State in all that goes to making a great city.

If the people of Indiana had as much State pride as they ought to have they would resent this sneer at the State and its people. For a long time they have been patronizing Chicago papers, Chicago stores, Chicago stock-yards, Chicago banks, Chicago exchanges and Chicago institutions generally. Their reward is in being told that "the entire absence of Indianaism has been one of the secrets of Chicago's marvelous success." If Indianaism is not wanted in Chicago it certainly is in Indiana, therefore let our people keep it at home. Let them patronize Indiana papers, Indiana stores and Indiana institutions. Let them lay to heart the selfish example of Chicago and adopt the maxim "Indiana for Indianians."

WHAT CONSTITUTES AN "INHABITAN T?"

One of the points made against Senator-elect Brice, of Ohio, is that he was not at the time of his election "an inhabitant" of the State. The Constitution does not say a Senator shall be a citizen or a resident of the State, but "an inhabitant" thereof. As to the meaning of this term, a case in point is that of one Bailey, who was elected a Representative in Congress from Massachusetts in 1823. That was his native State, his father's home, and his own legal residence, but he had been a clerk in the State Department at Washington since 1817. He declared that he regarded Massachusetts as his legal residence, and expected to return there. A committee of the House examined the subject, and reported against Bailey's eligibility on the ground that he was not an inhabitant of the State at the time of his election. It was admitted that he might be a citizen, but that was not an inhabitant. The following extract from the committee's report is of interest:

The true theory of representative government is bottomed on the principle that public opinion is to direct the legislation of party made by him and his associates Such is the essential point in the re- the Constitution, and the most effectual clear out of the ruts of daily life and into please answerf

ic interest, and a proper selicitude to reieve the public inconveniences, is to have the Representative selected from the bosom of that society which is composed of his constituents. A knowledge of the character of a people for whom one is called to act is truly necessary, as well as of the views which they entertain of public affairs. This can only be acquired by mingling in their company and joining in their conversa-tions, but, above all, that reciprocity of feeling and identity of interest so necessary to relations of this kind, and which operates as a mutual guarantee between the parties, can only exist, in their full extent,

among members of the same community.

The committee further found that the convention which framed the Constitution struck out the word "resident" and substituted the word "inhabitant," evidently intending more clearly to express their intention that a person elected to either House of Congress must be at the time of his election actually dwelling within its borders. The report of the committee also discussed the meaning of the word "citizen," and showed why it was not synonymous with inhabitant. For these reasons they concluded that Bailey was not elegible to a seat in the House, and their report was sustained by a decided majority in the House, irrespective of parties.

This decision fits the case of Mr. Brice. If he was a citizen of Ohio at the time of his election, which is doubtful, he certainly was not an inhabitant of the State. his family, his residence and his domicile being in New York.

The Associated Charities. The large meeting held in English's Operahouse last evening is a fitting close to the labors of a very basy year in charitable efforts. The condensed reports of the various benevolent organizations give an outline of what has been accomplished in the effort to reduce pauperism and to relieve distress. The needy stranger and the sick have been cared for; permanent provision has been made for those who, through no fault of their own, have fallen by the way, and the community has been saved in a arge measure from the importunities of the professional beggar and tramp. It will not do to say that any one of these benevolent agencies has done more good than another, but the ones whose work appeals most nearly to the common sympathies are those involving the welfare of children. Through the Summer Mission over three hundred sick children were given the benefit of pure air and outdoor life during the heated term, with sanitary results entirely satisfactory. The Board of Children's Guardians removed nearly one hundred children from degrading surroundings and associations, and made it possible for them to become respectable members of society. The most practical and permanent work of charity is that which puts people

the way of providing for themselves, and one of the most direct ways of doing this is to encourage saving habits among those who never had an opportunity offered them before. The extent to which this feature of the society's work has been carried is indicated by the fact that the agents of the Dime Savings and Loan Association made upwards of 1,300 visits weekly, collecting pennies, nickels and dimes. These are the barest outlines of the work. Only those who have been actually engaged in carrying out the plans and purposes of the various branches of the association can tell of it in detail or give an adequate idea of the misery that has been lightened and the hope that has

been roused in hearts that were hopeless. The meetings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, which were held in this city in the month of May last, were made possible by the missionary work of the Charity Organization Society of this city formulating and stimulating thought on the great questions considered by that convention. It now seems probable that the direction of that notable conference was, to all intents and purposes, to be the closing act in charity work of the head of so many charitable enterprises-the Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch. Looking back, it seems as if his work in that line had received a national recognition and indorsement. The spirit manifested at the meeting last night leaves no doubt on the mind of any one that not one of the charities this good man has helped to organize will be allowed by this community to fall, either for lack of individuals interested in them or of funds for their support. They have more than a local or national reputation. From far-off India and furthest Russia come appeals for detailed information concerning their methods and experiences. The general secretary of the society starts out this morning among the business men of the city to make the annual collection for funds. The Journal hopes and believes the response will be adequate.

A TWO-COLUMN interview with Mr. Blaine is published by Julian Hawthorne, in which, with much interesting talk about the organization of the State Department, occurs the following:

"Do you see much of the President?" "Yes; the Secretary of State is very near to the President owing to the nature of his duties. They must confer together on a great number of questions. I am, in fact, the Secretary of the Presi dent; not that I ever do any work in the White House, of course, but, it is through the medium of this office that he earries on communication with foreign governments."

"There is one thing that has always been an engaging mystery to me, and, I imagine, to most "I would like to know what happens at Cabine

"Well! In regard to Cabinet meetings, one hardwishes to speak of them, for they are regarded as private, but there is no harm that I can see in saying that they are simply a conference twice a week - Tuesdays and Fridays - between the President and his several secretaries. Every thing presented there is regarded as confidential When assembled, the President naturally com municates what he wishes before any one else speaks. He is an extraordinary man of business, prompt, decided, clear-headed. He wastes no time. I have rarely heard a man more ably or more tersely discuss public questions. When he is through the several secretaries in their order bring up anything from their departments that presents a general question; a question which all departments are asked to take part in

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD has an article in th Forum for December entitled "A Day with Lord Tennyson," in the course of which he

Tennyson is, of course, a very great master of the noble language which he has so largely adorned. In Lincolnshire, his native county the purest English in the world is spoken-wit to my mind, one exception, for I think I have heard the same English as correctly used in Boston, New England. If I am right, it is a strange coincidence the capital of Massachu-setts, peopled from the fens of England, and representing the names of its towns, should also preserve the purest traditions of English speech.

This is handsomely said, but Sir Edwin might have gone a little further and said that the English language is spoken with more purity by the common people of this country generally than it is in England.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, who succeeds the late Henry Ward Beecher in Brooklyn, seems to have the right view of preaching. He says: "I do not believe that people want very much to read or to hear what are called 'sermons of the times.' People get enough of the times six days in the week out of their newspapers, and I am convinced that on the seventh day they want something that will take them out of themselves and their everyday affairs. The best preaching is that which lifts people

means of securing a due regard to the pub- | a more elevated and inspiring atmosphere than that in which they live during the

> THERE is a movement in Georgia to erect a monument to the memory of Eli Whit ney, inventor of the cotton-gin. He was born in Massachusetts, and died and was buried in Connecticut, but no stone marks his grave. As the inventor of a machine which revolutionized cotton culture, and had an important influence on the commerce of the world, he certainly deserves a monument somewhere.

THE Journal recently printed a statement that a pane of glass 186x104 inches was the largest in the world. The secretary of the Diamond Plate-glass Company, of Kokomo, says that company has made many plates 140 to 148 inches wide, and from 190 to 200 inches, and even more, in length.

THE story of the sale of the Godfroy farm, and the incidents connected with Chiefs Majenica and Godfroy, printed in the Journal of Saturday, should have been credited to the Peru Republican.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Does the Speaker of the National House vote as other members, or only in case of tief

The name of the Speaker is not call in the roll-calls, to the end that he may give a casting vote in case of tie, but it frequently happens that when the Speaker desires to go on record upon an important measure, at the close of the roll-call, he directs the clerk to call his name, which is usually called "Mr. Speaker," whereupon he votes, as do other members, Exercising this privilege, Mr. Reed voted for the McKinley

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MR. GLADSTONE manages to get along without stenographers for secretaries. His clerical assistants are long-hand writers. MISS FANNY DAVENPORT has purchased 380 acres of land near Pomons, Cal., not far from the home of Mme. Modjesks. Miss Davenport intends to build a large ranch house on the property and establish game preserves and immense poultry-yards there. She expects to spend \$80,000 in improving

AMONG the patents recently granted to women is one given to a Canadian woman for keyed instruments of all kinds. An other woman has improved cots; a third has invented an apparatus for cleaning and sharpening razors and other blades. Another woman has thought of an improved powder puff, and three or four women have

invented new kinds of toys. THE blind designer and builder of yachts, John B. Herreshoff, goes about his shops and yards alone as freely as any of his workmen. Cane in hand he will make his way around machines, lumber and boats in process of construction with unerring certainty, and when he is showing any one through the shops will tell them just when to turn and where to go to reach a given

PROF. CHARLES B. YOUNG, chief of the Emerson Institute in Washington, bears so striking a resemblance to Mr. Blaine that he is frequently mistaken for the Sec retary. Once while he was calling at Mr. Blaine's house Mrs. Blaine entered the reception room where he was seated, and greated him in the belief that he was her husband's brother, who was then in Wash-

GEORGE WASHINGTON CUSTIS LEE, who lives so quiet a life at Lexington, Va. where he is president of Washington and Lee University, is a tall, brown-bearded man, straight as a soldier, instead of being bent like a scholar, and so reserved and modest in his tastes that the near approach of a fair young girl is actually said to call blushes to his cheek. He is fond of lecturing on applied mathematics.

Dom PEDRO is described by a Paris correspondent as being much disturbed in mind over the situation in Brazil. "He lives," says the writer, "simply and unaf fectedly, yet with dignity, in a family hotel near the Madeleine, where he has a lodging, to use his own words, large enough for a poor old solitary widower whose in terests are beyond his own hearth, and the greater part of them beyond the ocean. JOSEPH JEFFERSON Writes: "It was gen-

erally supposed that four years in Australia had enabled me to return home a million aire. Quite a mistake, I assure you. Not poor, certainly, but not rich; just in the condition that is most desirable for all: Neither too poor nor too rich, with something to give on security in case of accident constant employment and a moderate in come. Less than this may be inconvenient at times; more than this is a nuisance."

CONSERVATIVE Hebrews doubt the feasibility of Baron Hirsch's scheme to settl Russian refugees in the Argentine Repub lie. They point to the unsettled condition of Argentine affairs and to the general perturbation existing in South America-Should the war troubles of Brazil involve Argentine, which is possible, what, they ask, would become of the unfortunate immigrants? Besides, the outlook for unpracticed farmers in a bankrupt country is not

A PARTY of young women of Fulton. Mo., got up a coon-hunting party a few days ago. The boys were rigorously excluded. The party started out with four dogs, two guns, two axes and a big basket of lunch. Early next morning the whole neighborhood started out to hunt the hunters, and found them deep in the woods, al sitting in a row on a log, crying dreadfully They admitted that they got hopeiessly lost in the woods within a couple of hours after the start.

MISS HARRIET G. HOSMER, the American sculptor living in Rome, has sent word to this country that her bronze statue of Queen Isabella will be completed next year. She says that Signor Nelli, of the bronze foundry, has "fallen in love" with the model. She is desirous that the statue shall be the chief work of her long career as a sculptor, and will ask Queen Margherita to inspect it. Miss Hosmer com plains of being annoyed by the visitors who come to her studio. She says: "I have no time for constant daily interruptions, and you can scarcely imagine what these daily interruptions are. If I received all who come and knock at my door I should not have the model finished before 1992."

A GOOD-NATURED allusion by Bishon Fitzgerald in a Methodist meeting at Cleveland the other night to the \$1,000 which the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley owed him, elicited this story, which the Plaindealer tells: "These two divines, with some others, were in a room of the Methodist Book Concern in New York one day when Dr. Buckley expressed a determination never to let his picture be printed in any book or newspaper. Dr. Fitzgerald therenpon affirmed that he had already seen such a picture. Dr. Buckley was confident that this was a mistake, and jocosely offered \$1,000 if Bishop Fitzgerald would verify the statement. The latter gentleman then went to another part of the building, and procured a copy of the book he had mentioned, and turned over its leaves until the classic brow of Dr. Buckley appeared boldly before their view. Dr. Buckley was dumbfounded. A book had been printed beneath the same roof as the one that covered his own office, and he never knew that it contained his picture."

Two Questions.

If owners of coal mines meet and decide ther will pay only so much a bushel for mining coal and the miners go out on a strike as they did during Cleveland's administration, and Gartield's administration. and Harrison's administration, and other administrations, what can these administrations do to end the strike, or wherein are they to blame for it? If coal miners neet and decide they must have so much a bushel for mining coal, and the mine-owners refuse to pay it and shut down the mines, as was done during Cleveland's and other administrations, what are these administrations to do, or wherein are they to blame! Will the Indianapolis Sentinel

SECRETARY NOBLE'S REPORT

Work of the Many Bureaus Composing the Interior Department Reviewed.

Results Accomplished by the Land, Census and Pension Offices-Citizen Indians-National Parks and the Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- The annual reort of the Secretary of the Interior has been submitted to the President. It is a voluminous review of the operations of the greatest department in the government, and covers the operations of the Land Office, Census, Indian and Pension bureaus, Patent Office, Geological Survey, Commissioner of Railroads and Bureau of Education, besides containing valuable information concerning the Territories, national parks and reservations and the Nicaragua Concerning homestead settlements, Mr.

Noble says: "The years of the present administration have been marked to a notable degree by the expansion of the public domain for private settlement. European nations strive with one another to plant colonies beyond their borders, even in Africa and on distant islands; but our country is so fortunately situated that within its own boundaries are vast tracts of fertile land heretofore unused, on which communities can establish themselves in a single day, and be protected by an almost instantaneous but easy and peaceful application of our system of laws and government to their new relations." Secretary describes the various Indian reservations opened, and has this to say in relation to Oklahoma: "Judging the future from the past it is said we may expect soon to see these hundreds of thousands of acres not only supporting a great and prosperous community, but furnishing a market for our domestic manufactures and pouring surplus agricultural products into he central markets of our country. For it is a significant fact that a shipment, by special train, of a cargo of wheat from the Oklahoma lands, first opened by proclamation on April 22, 1890, was received in August last at one of the Armour elevators at Chicago, and the population has already reached 80,000."

SETTLERS NO LONGER HARASSED. "In the execution of the public land laws." the report says, "the more liberal policy adopted at the beginning of the present administration has been followed with gratifying results. Technical rules and the mere suspicion of fraud are no onger allowed to suspend final entries. The number of agricultural patents, which includes those for homesteads and preemptions, issued during the year was 114,-360, which, allowing 160 acres to each patent, would embrace an aggregate of 18,297, 600 acres. The number of agricultural patents, which includes those for homesteads, issued for 1889 was 70,141; for 1890, 117,247 and for 1891, 114,360; and there were left of final entries for such lands at the end of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1891, only 84,-172. These are results that reach beneficiently our fellow-citizens in their homes far away from the capital, and by placing n the hands of the pioneer the title paper to his homestead prove that his government is mindful of its promises and capable of living up to its professions.

The subject of reservoirs and ditches to aid irrigation is treated at length. geological survey is selecting the reservoirs for the arid lands of the far West and Southwest. Under the act of March 3, 1891, relating to this subject, there have already been filed maps of locations of sixty-one reservoirs and forty-six canals, the canals and ditches being 631.65 miles in length. The Secretary deems this subject one of great and pressing importance, and renewing the recommendations made in his previous report, urges that Congress be advised to enact, without delay, comprehensive laws determining the national pol-

cy upon irrigation. Further amendements to some of the provisions of the timber act of March 3, 891, are urged, so that the Secretary may have power to prohibit cutting trees and storing the timber for sale.

The act of Congress approved Sept. 29. 890, declaring forfeited unearned railroad lands, and ordering their restoration to the public domain, the report says, relieves from suspension many cases involving lands in railroad limits where a portion or all of the road was built, although out of time. The benefits resulting will redound to the settlers who long ago purchased their farms from railroad companies and are now cultivating the soil.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK. Many of the facts contained under the head "Indian Affairs" have been printed heretofore. The work accomplished by the different commissions, authorized by Congress to treat with the Indians, is reviewed by the Secretary at length, and an account is given of the troubles with the Sionx which culminated in the fight with that tribe on the Pine Ridge reservation in cember, 1890. The turbulence of these Indians is ascribed to various causes, summarized as follows: 1. The fact that they were war-like Indians and have a record of victory in battle under "Sitting Bull." 2. The excitement growing out of the Mesdiah craze. 3. A feeling of unrest engondered by factional opposition by leaders of the non-progressive element to the act of 1889 for the reduction of the great Sioux reservation. 4. Failure to receive, through want of appropriation by Congress, of promises made Dissatisfacthe Sioux commission. 5. because of the statement that their agreement under the act named prevented the transfer of a band of Indians from the Rosebud to the Pine Ridge agency. 6. Failure of crops of 1889 by neglect, and for 1890 by reason of serious drought. 7. Diminished appropriation for the subsistence, a failure of rations, improvidently used, issued after short crops. B. Delay in appropriations until Aug. 19. 1890, providing for the Indians and preventing them from engaging in their usual employment of farming during the summer and fall months.

Over 16,000 Indians have already become citizens of the United States, and about 4,000 more by taking their allotments have signified their desire to become citizens. To these numbers should be added the 7,619 Indians of Oklahoma who have taken or agreed to take allotments—a total of 27,619 Indians naturalized, and total of acres acquired for settlement of about 23,000,000 during the present administration

PENSION BUREAU OPERATIONS. In recounting the work of the Pension Office, the Secretary refers to the relief afforded by the act of June 27, 1890, to thousands of disabled veterans and their dependent relatives, who, through lapse of time, are not able to prove the origin of diability in the line of duty as required by prior enactments. While the amount expended in payment of pensions is large there is no purpose, in the opinion of the Secretary, to which it could be more beneficently applied than payments to those to whom the Nation owes its preservation and present greatness, and there is no other exenditure involving so great an amount that would not be severely criticised and opposed with the utmost resistance. It is shown that first payments have greatly decreased in amounts, that the allowances of original pensions will soon all be made, that there will then be a great decline in the sum necessary to pay pensions and the lists will rapidly decline from death and other causes. The following are the de-

It is shown that while the benefits of the pension system have by this act been exended to a larger class, the average amount of first payments has decreased, and the sverage of annual payments to each pensioner has also decreased. The reason for this is that under the old law the claims had been pending for years awaiting com-Bliance with the requirement of proofs more difficult each year to procure, and when allowed the pirst payment covered the whole period from date of discharge or from date of filing the claim, if not filed prior to July 1, 1880. Under the act of 1890. the pension commences from date of filing the ciam subsequent to the passage of that oct. Many thousands of claimants, despairing of their ability to conform to the requirements of the old law, have elected to paceive the benefits of the new, and to take the lesser sums accruing thereunder.

being less in amount by \$69,592 than th 180,514 first payments of the previous year required. The average value of first payments in the fiscal year of 1890 was \$485.71. while the average value in 1891 of first payments in all claims was \$229.33, and first payments of claims under the act of June 27, 1890, was only \$71.28. The present issue of certificates is about 30,000 per month, and it is thought that the Pension Bureau will be able to carefully adjudicate 350,000 claims during the present year. The work at this rate will allow al! lawful pension claims within the next thirty months, and of course all first payments will then have been disposed of. This alone will cause a drop of \$30,000,000 in the appropriation, and the list will thence on constantly diminish by natural causes. It is predicted that the pensions will, when the highest point is reached, not exceed very greatly the present sum, and be subject to a great decrease immediately after. The estimate for 1893 is \$144,956,000. as ascertained since the report

was printed. The Secretary gives a statement of the course of a claim through the bureau, and expresses the opinion that the force employed in the important work of adjudicating these claims perform their duties faithfully to the claimants and with loyalty to the government. There is probably no bureau in the whole government where a claim is more closely scrutinized-it has to pass three legal experts, three medical examiners, a board of examining surgeons, the war records, the medical referee and the Commissioner. Many penalties are inflicted and enforced for any fraud.

ACCURATE AND RAPID CENSUS WORK. Secretary Noble expresses the belief that the eleventh census will stand as much fair and honest criticism as any work of the same magnitude heretofore done, either at home or abroad. The work has been done accurately and more rapidly than at any previous census, and the great bulk of it is completed. The per capita cost has been about the same as that of the tenth census, and the estimated total cost will, after allowing for the usual progresssive enhancement per capita cost of succossive censuses, not exceed other enumerations. The announcement of the population. Nov. 26, 1890, as 62,622,250 has not been changed, and upon that announcement the apportionment law was passed nearly two years sooner than at prior census periods. It is estimated by the Superintendent of the Census, that to complete the work, including the inquiries authorized by Congress after the original appropriation was made, will require a further appropriation of about \$1,000,000.

There was a slight falling off in the work of the Patent Office as compared with the previous fiscal year. The number of applications received was 43,616, as against 48,. 810 in 1890. From the fact that the number of applications awaiting action at the end of the fiscal year was greater than at the close of the previous year, it is evident that the maximum limit of effort on the part of the examining force was reached during the previous year, and that it could not be sustained consistently with the high degree of care in conducting examinations which the patent system requires when properly administered. A surplus of receipts over expenditures amounting to \$157,291,69 was turned into the Treasury to

the credit of the patent fund. The report of the director of the geological survey is embraced in the Secretary's report. This bureau was instituted twelve years ago as an agency for scientific research relating to the material resources of the country, as well as for the direct exemination of these resources. To its investigations and to the aid it has given in ascertaining and mapping the distribution of rocks, minerals and ores, fruitless labor in prospecting is avoided, the cost of production diminished and prices proportionately reduced. The mean price of the mineral products of the United States has been reduced more than one-third during the past twelve years. During the past year alone this reduction in price has resulted in a saving to the consumers of mineral products in the country a sum amounting to fully \$200,000,000. In addition to the direct work upon mineral resources, topographic surveys have been extended over an area aggregating 493,790 square miles in thirty-nine States and Territories-covering nearly one-sixth of the area of the United States. Surveys were made during the year of 148 sites for irrigation reservoirs-thirty-three in California, forty-six in Colorado, twenty-eight in Montana, two in Nevada and thirty-nine in

BUREAU OF EDUCATION. The work of the Bureau of Education during the year was directed, in pursuance of the policy heretofore followed, to the collection and distribution of accurate and pertinent statistical information regarding the condition of education and the operations of educational institutions at home and abroad. The Secretary gives in detail the action of the department in the matter of payments in aid of colleges for teaching agricultural and the mecanical arts, as provided in the act of Congress approved Aug. 30, 1890. This act provides that for the fiscal year 1890 \$15,000, and for each subsequent year, for ten years, an amount greater by \$1,000 than that of the preceding year, and thereafter \$25,000 per year, be paid to each State and Territory for the benefit of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts established or to be established under the act of 1862, with a provise that in cases where the races are educated separately the fund may be equitably divided between one college for white and one for colored students. With a few exceptions, in which the reasons for withholding payments are given in the report, three payments have been made to each of the States and Territories entitled to receive the benefits of e act. The use of this money is limited by the act to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science with special reference to their applications in the industries of life, and to the facili-

ties for such instruction. The Secretary gives an abstract of the earnings of the several aided railroad companies, showing also the amounts due from hem to the government, Dec. 31, 1850. appears therefrom that the total debt, principal and interest, to the United tates of each company was as follows: Jnion Pacific, \$51,761,208.17; Central Pacific, \$53,682,612.29; Sioux City and Pacific, \$3,654,-621.90; Central Branch Upion Pacific, 3.414.170.70, making a total of \$112,512,613.06 He refers to the discussion, in his previous reports, of the bonded indebtedness of the Inion Pacific Railroad Company, and again arges that some policy should be adopted and declared by Congress, whether it be to extend the loan, which will mature within the next six years, or to sell the road, for it seems to be conceded on all sides that the company will not be able to pay the bonds

at maturity. The report presents a summary of the information contained in the annual reports of the Governors of the Territories, much of which has been heretofore presented to the public. In the report of the Utah Cornmission the Secretary finds no such claim for statchood for Utah as would seem to require favorable consideration by Con-The Territory is progressing most favorably in material wealth and social elevation under the present conditions. No doubt the time will come when it may admitted into the Union with pride and safety, but it is believed that that time is

Much interesting information, gathered from the first annual report of the Governor of Oklahoma, is presented. This land was first opened to settlement April 22, 1889. The population, which in May, 1890 was found to be 60,147, is now estimated at 80,000. Cities and towns have been built, and every quarter section of the land opened to settlement is occupied. The first legislative assembly met Aug. 27, 1890, for a session of 120 days, at which a very fair code of laws was enacted. In six counties (not including Beaver) 584 out of the 600 parter sections of school lands have been leased for three years for an aggregate o 52,206.67. There are 400 organized school districts, with 9,893 pupils enrolled and 438 teachers employed. Sixty-five school-

houses were built during the year at a cost

THE NATIONAL PARKS. In the Yellowstone National Park the hotels are reported to be well kept, and fornish abundant accommodation to visitors. The transportation facilities during the past season were ample and well conducted. A small steamer has been placed on the lake, duly inspected under the United States laws, and licensed to carry 125 passengers. The large gaine in the park has continued to increase, the elk enormously, being now estimated at 25,000, and the buffalo at four hundred. Mountain sheep, deer and antelepe are numerous and There were 222,521 first payments made dur-increasing. Bears have become very teg the fiscal year, requiring \$88,552,274.81. troublesome at the hotels and other places